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The Democratic party is the Old Man of the Sea that is weighing down the business of the country.

The actual loss on a single clip of wool

to the American sheep owners since the

Democratic fad of free wool was promulgated has been \$30,000,000. It would be a grand thing for the coun try if every Democratic member of Congress would follow the example of Boss

Croker and go to Europe for a few months. "The Senate," says Harper's Weekly, "I tainted now as it never was before" The "journal of civilization" is right; but, then it has done its share to make the Senate

The point of the county school superintendents that school officers and teachers relieved of the burden of selling the books of the Indiana Schoolbook Trust

Ex-Chief Powderly was not, in all spects, an ideal mar, but when \$5,000 Sovereign in his place, it put the Knights of Labor in charge of a blatherskite.

Yesterday's votes in the Senate show there is no hope for the wool-growing in the United States, Every effort to get for the farmers and sheep growers a little of the protection that has been extended to other interests failed.

If Congress would take hands off the tariff question every wheel in every manufacturing establishment in the United States would start within a week, and there would be such a boom in business as we have not had in ten years

An exodus of foreign miners is reported from West Virginia, who declare rather than work under the new schedul they will return to the old country. If th ement becomes general it ought make the new schedule very popular.

The country has had tariff-for-revenue bills, and it has had protection tariffs, and protection. Now, the first time it is con a tariff for politics, because the Chicago platform called for a change of the tariff for the mere sake of creating

Interviews with prominent business me of New York show a general unanimity o that the agitation of the tarif stion is responsible for the depression of trade, and that nothing would benefit busi so much as an adjournment of Congress or an assurance that the present tariff would not be disturbed.

The frank declaration of President Havemyer regarding the Sugar Trust, to th effect that it had put the price of sugar up three-eighths of a cent a pound and proposed to continue the same sort of business, should lead to putting sugar on the free list with a bounty as now for the en couragement of the culture of beet sugar in

The revelations of corruption in the New York police are astounding. The wildest charges that have ever been made in regard to the operations of Tammany were feeble compared with the proofs now being brought out by the State Senate investigating committee. There can be but one conclusion to the investigation. It must result in the overthrow of Tammany, the reorgani zation of the police department and an entire revolution in the city government,

At 5 cents a pound the sugar consumed in this country costs \$217,750,000, while a the people of the United States is worth 2213,500,000. The average per capita con sumption of sugar is sixty-five pounds which, at 5 cents a pound, makes the cost \$3.25 for every person in the country. Under the Democratic Senate bill this sugar will cost 40 per cent. more, or \$1.30 more per capita, raising the cost to \$4.55. This what the Democratic Senate proposes in be-

Boss Tweed's misrule and plunder in New York city extended to taxpayers, and only a few officials were implicated, but the in vestigation now going on in that city con nects the Tammany organization, most prominent Tammany men, police judges and the police with a scheme of black mail which involves a conspiracy on th part of these forces with all classes of criminals and the most repulsive forms of vice. And yet the Democratic Governor vetoed a bill appropriating money to pay the expenses of the investigation.

The New York Press raminds the country that in 1853, when the British government notified Nicaragua that it would protect the Mosquito coast and that the alosguito coast could make its laws regard-

less of Nicaragua, President Harrison notified Great Britain, through Minister Lincoln, that the United States would look to Nicaragua alone for the settlement of any question affecting the Mosquito territory, and that British interference would be permitted. Great Britain heeded this imperative warning, and would be heeding it now if General Harrison had been re-elected. Great Britain has set itself up in the Mosquito territory because an ignorant man like Cleveland is President, a vindictive man like Gresham is Secretary State, and a toady like Bayard is em-

simply resolves itself into an attempt by bassador at the court of St. James. the Cincinnati newspapers to extend their A STORY FOR THE MARINES. circulation at government expense. Such arrangements are very convenient. Ch The Senate committee which was selectcago newspapers have worked the plan ed to investigate the reports which led the very successfully. Fast mails have been public to believe that there was collusion accommodatingly put on half a dozen between the Democrats of the finance comroutes centering in that city, with timemittee and other Democratic Senators with tables conveniently adjusted to the hours the Sugar Trust seems to have switched of newspaper publication. It was never off of all tracks which might lead to a dislearned that the people who use the mail covery of unsenatorial conduct and has be for transmission of letters had felt the come a medium through which members need of earlier or faster trains to carry of the trust can place their views before their correspondence, and it has not yet the public. On Thursday Secretary Searles, been discovered that the country supplied one of the most active members of the from this source with the apologies for trust, was before the committee, and the newspapers known as "early editions" are statements which he made to the noninvesespecially gratified by the favors they entigating gentlemen in lieu of testimony joy; nevertheless the government continues remind one of the stories which the old to pay immense sums for the privilege salts in the navy are wont to tell those usudistributing Chicago papers through the ally unnecessary gentlemen in showy uni Northwest and other regions which were forms known as marines. Having little ocnot yearning for them. It may be that this cupation, the marines listen with interest is the correct principle upon which the to the most preposterous yarns which the United States mail service should be opermen of the forecastle can spin. The partic ated. Far be it from the Journal to say ular marine to whom Secretary Searles de that newspaper mail is of less consequence voted himself was Populist Allen, of Ne than letter mail. What it does maintain braska. For instance, when asked by Mr. is that if the practice is to come in vogue Allen which the trust would prefer, th of expediting mails at public expense for present law, which imposes a duty of hal newspaper benefit no discrimination should a cent a pound on the higher grades of be used. If fast mails are put on for Chisugar and lets in free of duty a fair qualcago and Cincinnati journals they should ity of brown sugars, or the schedule of the also be put on for the use of Indianapolis papers. As Mr. Brice says, trade will a hundred and a discriminating duty of go where people take the newspapers, and cents a hundred as against Germany, where it is important to Indianapolis that the the exporters of refined sugars are paid 10 daily newspapers published here should cents a hundred by the government as penetrate to every town in the State. bounty to enable German beet sugars to it is now the mails depart at such hours get a market, Secretary Searles consoled that in many towns at no great distance the Populist statesman with the answer: mail sent in the morning cannot be dis-"The McKinley law, by far." Mr. Searles tributed till a late hour, or even until the must have known that he was playing the next day. Neither railroads nor mails have marine dodge upon Mr. Allen. Except the any favors to spare Indianapolis, and mugwump newspaper champion of the trust many particulars both discriminate against in this city, and now and then a Demoit. Why are not Indianapolis citizens formcratic paper, men and papers of both paring themselves into committees to expedite ties have shown by figures that the Senate mails, and why are not Indiana Congressschedule is much better for the trust than men interesting themselves to that extent the McKinley law. A late London sugar for the benefit of their State and the capquotation gave \$2.37% as the price of raw ital city? They should not be slower than sugars for refining, and \$3.89 as the price of their Ohio brethren. refined sugars. Forty per cent. ad valorem on the price of raw sugars is 90 cents a hundred, and on refined sugars, on the price above quoted, it is \$1.55.6 a hundred. To this duty must be added 121/2 cents for the one-eighth of 1 cent a pound imposed by the Senate schedule-a total of \$1.68 duty on refined and a fraction over. Deduct 90 cents from \$1.68 and there remains 78 cents as hundred pounds of refined sugar. The McKinley law makes the duty on refined sugars 50 cents a hundred. Practically, to the importer of German refined sugars,

whose large importation has materially af-

fected the price in this country, the duty

is but 40 cents a hundred, because the Ger-

man government pays him a bounty of 10

cents a hundred to import. As the result,

all the protection the refiner or the trust

has under the McKinley law is 40 cents a

hundred pounds. Taking 40 cents from the

78 cents, the advantage the trust derives

cents a hundred remains as the measure

of the greater advantage which the pres-

ent Senate schedule will give to the trust

over the present law. If Mr. Searles did

not know that he was talking to a sena-

torial marine he would not have made such

Then, marine Lindsay, eloquent but not

mathematical, innocently asked the secre-

tary of the trust if it was to the advan-

tage of the refiners to have the date of the

1895, instead of being operative on the pas-

sage of the bill. To such a marvelous ma-

rine the secretary of the trust gave it as

his "personal view" that "there would be

nothing gained by postponing it." If he was

for the time speaking from the standpoint

of the federal treasury, he was correct

but, if representing the trust, an old salt

with a forecastle experience of a genera-

tion never perpetrated so fantastic and

outrageous a yarn upon the freshest of ma-

postponed, as the schedule adopted by the

Senate now provides, every one hundred

pounds of raw sugar put into American

storehouses before Jan. 1, 1895, while raw

sugar is free, will be worth 40 per cent.

more to the trust than if it were in Cuba

or outside the custom house limits. Marine

Lindsay, of Kentucky, may be the victim

of the bland Searles, but the average Amer-

ican knows that the trust will have at

least 500,000 tons of raw sugars in its ware-

houses when the rise of 40 per cent. caused

by the act of Congress shall take place or

the 1st day of next January. The trust will

FAST MAILS FOR INDIVIDUAL BENE-

FIT.

A delegation of Cincinnati gentlemen

have been in Washington this week to

urge the establishing of more fast mail

trains for the alleged benefit of that city.

Several Ohio Congressmen, including Sen-

ator Brice, are said to be supporters of

the movement, and aided the committee in

laying the arguments before the Postmas-

ter-general, who seemed favorably im-

pressed. Brice has also agreed to use his

influence with the appropriations commit-

tee, of which he is a member, to secure

an appropriation for the proposed fast ser-

vice. The Cincinnatians are particularly

anxious to obtain a fast mail service into

the South, but also desire to see the mails

expedited between that city and In-

dianapolis. In the arguments as report-

ed not a word is said as to any general

demand either on the part of Cincinnati

business men or of people along the routes

not permit \$25,000,000 to escape its grasp.

rines. If the going into effect of the law

new sugar schedule postponed until Jan.

the Carlisle-Brice schedule, and 38

When a local society can celebrate the fortleth anniversary of its founding one may say that Indianapolis is beginning to have a history. The city itself was only founded about thirty years earlier, so that the Maennerchor Society is considerably more than half as old as the city. The musical history of the society would be that of the city itself, and its social history would embrace a very large number of German Americans who have been potent factors in its business and commercial life. Nor must the patriotic influences of the Maennerchor be forgotten, for from its hall and its membership went hundreds of who, during the civil war, went forth from this city to do battle for the Union. The men who sang "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" and "Der der Elsen wachsen liess," in the old country soon learned the patriotic airs of their new home, and their loyalty to Fatherland was only equaled by their devotion to the country of their adoption. Thus for forty various pleasant and honorable ways the Maennerchor Society has made itself felt in the city's life and growth. It has done more than all other organizations combined to lay the foundations of solid musical culture in the city, and in every way it deserves the good wishes of the

grasp of the situation when he says:

they read. The more the newspaper circ

screen of verbiage, the proposition to put

on additional and costly fast mail trains

gions and prove beneficial to both.

When the battle ship Indiana was launched the Journal suggested the propriety of a popular subscription in this to make the vessel an appropriate gift that belongings. This has not been done, though it is not yet too late to act upon the suggestion, but it seems that a public-spirited lady of Eikhart has presented the vessel with a handsome silk flag which has been formally accepted by the Secretary of the Navy and will be used by the ship's officers on dress occasions. It was a happy thought on the part of the donor and very appropriately carried out, but the Journal should carry some more enduring remembrance from the people of the State whose name she bears.

President McBride's statements in regard that the miners' strike had reached the last ditch, but that the miners' union is on its last legs. If what he says in regard to the demoralization of the union and its exhausted finances is true, it only shows the extreme folly of ordering a general strike on such slender resources. Mr. McBride seems either not to have counted the cos before entering upon the struggle or to have made a great mistake in his estimates. From what he says there was nothing left for the union but surrender, and the officers were justified in trying to make

the best terms they could. The Democratic officeholders from Illinois, now in Washington, are preparing to send a delegation to the State convention, which meets on the 25th inst., to secure an indorsement of the administration. The Chicago Times warns them not to make the attempt. It says Mr. Cleveland has betrayed the interests of his party, and especially of the West, and declares that "nothing but odium awaits the man who appears before the Democratic State convention with any proposition to indorse Mr. Cleveland or his administration."

The statement that the Hon. R. Thompson, of this State, who recently celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, is the oldest living ex-Congressman is not quite accurate. The Hon. John T. Andrews, of New York, who is now on his deathbed, is in munication with the Ohio city. Senator | his ninety-first year, and entered Congress | seems queer, too, when it is known that | thus frustrated.

Brice sums up the case and shows his | in 1837, whereas Colonel Thompson did not enter that body till 1841. The Hon, Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who is a Cincinnati's mails, including its newspa year older than Colonel Thompson, began pers, are a valuable part of the city's proshis congressional service at the same time erity. The trade will go where the people take the newspapers. When people read the newspapers they become familiar with with the latter. The death of Mr. Andrews, which is likely to occur within a the merchants whose advertisements are printed therein, and they feel at home few days, will make Messrs. Winthrop and when they go to the city whose newspapers Thompson the two oldest surviving ex-Congressmen in respect of service, with the ations are extended the more extended be-Massachusetts man a year ahead in point comes the trade of the city they repre sent. A fast mail will carry the newspa-

pers and the city's trade to remoter re-Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was eighty-This is all very true, but, divested of the two years old on Thursday. The Hartford

> Courant says: The world-famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" keeps her physical vigor to a remarkable degree, and is stronger and in better health than she was six months ago. This may be due to the fact that during the summer weather she is almost constantly out doors, wandering about among the trees and flowers of Forest street, where her pretty home is situated. Her bent figure, with its crown of white hair, is a familiar sight to her neighbors, as she walks along with a step that belies her years, accompanied by her faithful at-

The copyright of "Uncle Tom" expired about a year ago, so that now Mrs. Stowe has no claim on the receipts from her most famous and popular book. Through the courtesy and kindness of her publishers, however, she still receives a bonus from the sales, which are steady and continuous

Subscriber, Frankton, Ind.: Grain can be and has been shipped direct from Chicago to Liverpool without transfer, the route being through the lakes, Welland canal and St. Lawrence river and canals. The large ocean steamships and sailing vessels cannot pass through the canals, however, and for this and other reasons, one being a discrimination in tolls made by Canadian officials, it has been found more profitable to ship by way of Buffalo and New York

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Case of Disgust. "Been out to your grandmother's funeral

again, eh?" asked the boss. "Naw," said the office boy, who had seen the home team lose. "I seen a lot of ole women git killed off, dough."

Subject to Influences. Wickwire-By the way, what is Mudge's

Yabsley-The last I saw of nim he had money up on a 20 to 1 shot, down at the poolroom. I shouldn't wonder if he is a Populist by this time. Brilliant Theory.

"So you still hold that the man committed suicide, notwithstanding he had \$500 when he left home, and none of it was found on his body?" asked the reporter. "Sure," said the sleuth. "Havin' so much money made him crazy and he throwed it away and killed hisself." A Wasted Lesson.

ballot)-Now, will some little boy tell me when the rich man and the poor man meet on the same level? When is there

absolutely no distinction of rank between

Teacher (who has been lecturing on the

Tommy-When they go in swimmin'. THE INDIANA PRESS. While the workingmen are in the soup Democracy is in the sugar bar'l .- Seymour

them?

The country still has confidence in Congress-not in the present Congress, but in he next one.-Steuben Republican. Just as soon as the Senators experience respiration they are willing to hurry up in order to adjourn. But the country has

been in a sweat for the past year.-Elwood Call Leader. The difference between the protective policy and the granting of government aid as proposed by the Populists is that one fosters industry and the other fosters idleness.-Monticello Herald.

The old rebel flag seems to be very much in demand down South just now. And yet the people down there wonder why Northern capital does not flow more rapidly in that direction.-Goshen Times. Senator Brice declares that he has no

been speculating in sugar stocks; but then he talked the same way, it will be remembered, about the investment which made him a Senator.-Crawfordsville Journal. The experience of Sullivan county with her derelict sheriff in the mining troubl suggests that the law ought to make pro vision for the prompt removal of county officers who fail to do their duty.-North

Vernon Sun. Farmers who kept their wheat and wool over from last year on promise of Democracy that they would get better prices are preparing to pay at the polls for the profit that was lied off of their produce.-Winchester Herald.

Green Smith has been pulling at the State treasury so heavily and so long that when Governor Matthews called out the State troops to put down the strikers Smith said to a reporter that there was not enough money in the treasury to pay the troops, and that the counties would have to pay it.-Shelbyville Republican. The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dent.) has not

supported and is not supporting Governor | Catholic and Protestant churches, or sim-Matthews (Dem.) in his efforts to preserve the peace, protect property, and enforce in the mining regions. This is factional politics, which puts the supposed interests of an office-hunting, tax-eating wing of Democratic adventurers above those of the State of Indiana.-Rushville Republican. During all the strike trouble in Southern Indiana the Indianapolis Sentinel, the

Democratic State organ, has studiously refrained from publishing a single line commendatory of the course of Governor Matthews in calling out the militia to preserve order. The Sentinel has persisted in playing the demagogue in the hope that passive approval of the outlawry in the coal fields will win part of the labor vote to the Democratic party in the impending campaign, forgetful of the fact that the vast majority of working people of the State are in favor of the enforcement of the law and the suppression of disorder wherever it may occur.-Wabash Plain Dealer,

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

King Theodore of Abyssinia punished Christian missionaries by compelling them to stand in the blazing sun while his genealogy was read, a period of four

Duke Carl Theodore, of Bavaria, who practices as a physician, last year attenued over five thousand patients and performed two hundred operations for diseases of the eye. It is said that window panes of porous glass are being made in Paris. The min-

ute holes in the glass are too fine to per-

mit of a draught and yet large enough

to cause a pleasant and healthy ventila-Munkacsy has just completed a great picture, "The Dying Christ Upon Cross," for the mortuary chapel of the late Count Julius Andrassy. It is said to be quite equal in depth of feeling and boldness of artistic conception to any previous

work of the Hungarian master.

The Rev. G. W. Slaughter, of Palo Pinto, Tex., now in his eighty-third year, is a veteran of the war of Texas independence and of the campaign of Gen. Burleson against the Cherokees, which ended in a great battle on the bank of the Neches river. He was present at the surrender of Santa Anna after the battle of

San Jacinto. A famous student has been added to ffie list at the University of Berlin. He is Hermann Sudermann, the well-known German dramatist, who has decided to take several courses in history and philosophy. He is a daily attendant at the lectures of Profs. Dilthey and Hans Delbruck. It is supposed that he is gathering material

for a new work. One of the substantial managers of the country offered Joseffy, the well-known pianist, \$50,000 for a season's work two years ago, but the offer was refused, although the artist was in need of money at the time. He is an enigma to his friends, because he can earn lots of money. but he will not exert himself to do so. It

will go to the apartments of a bachelo friend and play delightfully for an hour. But all efforts to get him to appear

public for several years past have failed Miss Geraldine Morgan, of New York, is now the owner of a genuine Stradivarius violin, which Dr. Joachim has loaned her for the past eight years. It was purchased recently by Mr. George Greer and Miss Greer, and presented by Miss Morgan, Joachim's letter has just been received acknowledging the receipt of the draft. The instrument is valued at

Mr. Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham, England, who died recently, was one of the most successful breeders of live stock in the world, and a master of all branches of farming business. His long-wool sheep and his short-horn cattle enjoyed a high reputation, and large numbers of animals were sent regularly each year to nearly every country in Europe, as well as to Australia, New Zealand and South Amer-

"Wilt thou be mine, angelic girl?" He asked in melting tones. "I feel so warmly toward you, George, I wilt," said Miss Kajones.

-Chicago Tribune. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Many a man who is too honest to steal will borrow and forget all about it .- Philadelphia Record. The woman with a horse and buggy never

acts quite as her neighbors would like to have her.-Atchison Globe. Do not arrange to get off all the fireworks on the Fourth. Save some for November.—Philadelphia Press. Teacher -When water becomes ice, what is the great change that takes place? Pupil -The change in price.-Harlem Life.

Teacher (in mineralogy class)-Johnnie, give me the name of the largest known diamond. Johnnie-The ace.-Tit-Bits. Since the advent of the Democracy to power receivers are about the best paid class of people in the country.-New York

If we were Colonel Watterson we would climb down from the safety valve and let the Democratic machine run wild .- Washington Post. Hoke Smith has been given the degree of

doctor of laws, possibly in consideration of his surgical operations on the pension law. -Kansas City Journal.

A woman with common-sense sleeves isn't any more distinctly out of fashion now than a European government without a crisis is .- Boston Globe. Golden rule as amended for modern use:

"Do unto others as you would they should do to you, provided, always, that they belong to the union. If not, kill them."-Chicago Tribune. It hardly pays wasting your time telling

a boy what you did when you were his age.

He would rather pass the time telling you what he is going to do when he becomes a man .- Boston Transcript. Chicago boasts that she packed twelve million hogs last year, and, of course, great many got away. A prosperous Chi-

cago man makes a great deal of money by his pen.-New Orleans Picayune. UMBRELLAS FOR TENTS.

# Pair of Irish Paupers Found Living in

the Woods and Arrested for Vagrancy.

NEW YORK, June 15 .- Strange stories have been told about Flatbush recently to the effect that a wild man and woman had been seen in the Pargement weeds, situated in Rogers avenue, near Vandever Park. The story reached the Twenty-secind subprecinct police station, and Sergeants Alexander and Lees started out to investigate. After searching for some time they discivered two umbrellas stuck in the ground as though to form a tent, and, sitting under them were a man and a woman only half dressed. They had made a tireplace out of some bricks and an old piece of stovepipe. A fire was burning, on which was a can of potatoes. When questioned the man was at first disposed to show fight, but thought better of it. He said the woman was his wife, and that they were not doing any harm to anybouy The officers said they were breaking the law and they would have to arrest them for vagrancy. On arriving at the ponce sta-tion the man said his name was Michae Hannon; that he was lifty years old, and that he and his wife had been living in the woods for only a few weeks. He said they came from Ireland two months ago, could nit get any work and had nowhere to go, so they went to live in the woods. What little clothing they had on was all rags. They were arraigned before Judge Edward at the Flatbush Police Court, charged with vagrancy. They pleaded not guilty to the charge, but were held under \$250 ball for trial, and were locked up in the cells of the Town Hall.

# BIBLE FOR THE SCHOOLS.

#### Chicagoans Want Portions of the Scriptures Read Daily to Pupils.

CHICAGO, June 15 .- A petition bearing sixty thousand names and representing many religions has been prepared for presentation to the Chicago Board of Education, recommending that a reading book consisting of selections from the sacred Scriptures in use in the schools of Toronto, Canada, with the approval of both the ilar selections, be put in use in the public schools without delay. The petiti continues: "As the whole religious world united without objection in the universal prayer to 'Our Father who art in heaven' iuring the world's religious congress of 1893, we believe that all right-minded classes of Americans now agree on the daily reading in the public schools of suitable selections from the sacred Scriptures and the recitation of that prayer and two great commandments upon which hang all the law and the prophecies, thereby fixing in the minds of the children the vital spiritual principles on which good citzenship and the future welfare of our country so largely depends. Among other petitioners are Charles C. Bonney, who was in charge of the religious congress; W. R. Harper, president of the Chicago University; W. A. Amberg, president of the Columbus Club; W. J. Onahan, upon whom the title of count was recently conferred by the Pope, and other

# NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

well-known men.

#### The French System to Be Introduced in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.-The telephone system now in vogue in France is to be introduced into this country at an early date by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists who have purchased the American patent rights from the French inventor. It will be operated by a corporation to be known as the Clamond Telephone Company, application for charters for which will be made on July 7. If the expectations of the purchasers are realized the introduction of the system will revolutionize one branch of the telephone business in the United States. The company is not intended to be a rival to the elephone company, the prime object of the incorporators being to secure the introduction of the French system in hotels, apartment houses, country residences, etc., and n railroad service. In fact, it is hoped that the use of the new telephones will enable many of the large railroad companies to do away altogether with their private telegraphic service.

# ILLINOIS APPORTIONMENT LAW.

#### Republicans and Populists Beaten in an Attempt to Kill the Act.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15 .- The Illi-Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion in the cases brought by the Republicans at Danville and the Populists at Springfield to set aside the legis'ative apportionment made by the Democratic Legislature last year. The Supreme Court virtually affirms the decrees of the lower courts, holding that it has no jurisdiction. Each of the lower courts decided against plaintiffs on the ground of a lack f jurisdiction. To-day's decision sustains the position of ex-Judge Moran, who was the principal counsel for the Democrats. Both the Republican and Populist attempts to upset the Democratic apportionment are

# SOUTH BEND OUTRAGE

CHIEF OF POLICE RHODES SCATH-INGLY SCORED BY JUDGE BAKER.

Democratic Conspiracy with a Boomerang Effect-Letter Carrie Boone's Damnable Treatment by Rhodes.

Yesterday, in Judge Baker's court, one of the most remarkable prosecutions, or rather persecutions, that in recent years has outraged the rights of American citizenship under the guise of the enforcement of law. was abruptly terminated on the suggestion of District Attorney Burke.

Because the hungry Democracy of the city of South Bend could not get rid of the excellent Republican postmaster before the close of his term, the leaders were in a condition of perpetual exasperation for a whole year. All sorts of stories were started to compel his removal. It was given out the newspapers that a large number of letters were lost which were addressed to South Bend. Rigid investigation failed to fix the alleged losses upon the South Bend office. There are those who now believe that a large part of these charges and complaints were due to the partisanship of an officer in the Travelers' Insurance Company who has been officiously offensive in

the prosecution which ended yesterday. Three or four months ago there was much in the papers about the arrest of David E. Boone, an ex-letter carrier of South Bend, on the charge of purloining letters. It was then stated that a letter was discovered in a house he had occupied addressed to the insurance company above named, which it was claimed that Boone had left there after he had moved from the house. The fact that some of the persecutors had keys which opened the door of the house, in view of the subsequent conduct of these parties, justifies the suspicion that they could tell who put the letter where it was found in order that Boone, on being charged with the crime, would make a confession which might involve the postmaster and his subordinates, who had been guilty of so heinous an offense as continuing in office ation and of an excellent family, his fathe being a man of considerable

after the inauguration of a Democratic Mr. Boone is a young man of good reputestimony yesterday showed that Boone was arrested on a justice's warrant by Suerintendent Rhodes, of the South Bei ice. It was the first that Boone had heard of the charge. He was bewildered, and not being permitted to consult his friends, was in the hands of Rhodes, who tried to compel him to confess before the justice, which he would not do. Then Rhodes took Boone to supper, and then to Mishawaka, a suburb four miles distant, where, Rhodes testifled yesterday, he got Boone good and drunk, drinking a dozen times with him. He kept his prisoner drunk all night and the next morning took him while drunk to the train, on which were Postmaster Harrigan, E. B. Russell, the insurance man. and Stoll, the Democratic editor, of Bend. The train took them through South Bend to Elkhart, where more whisky was given to Boone, and where efforts were nade to make him confess A witness, who was an officer of the law.

never made a more disgraceful exhibit of nimself than did Superintendent Rhodes yesterday during the searching cross-ex-amination of John Duncan, the counsel for the defendant. He confessed to getting Boone drunk and keeping him so nearly two days, assisted by Mr. Cleveland's postmaster and the secretary of the Traveling Men's Insurance Company. All this time the victim of an arrest was kept from an examination and kept insensible by whisky by this superintendent of police and his co-conspirators. Finally he was brought back to South Bend and still under this straint, when one of them went to United States Commissioner Jasper E. Lewis, who properly issued a warrant and named John H. Mertz, deputy marshal, to serve it Boone was brought before the commission er and practically pleaded guilty. Mr. Mertz was the only witness presented by the defense. He testified that, while Boone was not drunk, he appeared to be in the dazed condition of one who had just passed through a terrible debauch. The ac-

cused did not comprehend the reading of the warrant, but after it was over he to Mertz, who was supporting him, that he had not done anything, and seemed surprised when made to understand that he had pleaded guilty to the charge of pur-loining letters. He said that he had pleaded guilty in order to get home, and that he would have pleaded guilty of murder to escape from his foes and get home. He was bound over to the District Court, subsequently another warrant was taired here and a marshal's officer was sent to South Bend to bring Boone here, where he was again bound over, making it very costly business for Boone's friends and the government. The action of Commissioner Lewis is sustained by Judge Baker. Since that time the men who kidnaped Boone have been doing everything to procure evidence that would convict him, as failure to do so would leave them in a When the testimony of all the govern-ment's witnesses had been heard and but

one of those summoned by the defense, District Attorney Burke said: "Gentlemen of the jury: While to my mind there may be some doubt under the circumstances of this man's guilt, the government is r at in the habit of relying upon the police meth-ods of South Bend for the conviction of men who violate the law. The government has authorized agents and representatives to conduct matters of this kind, and under the proof as far as this case has gone think you ought to acquit this man, and will ask the court to so instruct you. This sarcastic reference to "the police methods of South Bend" could not have been more condemnatory if Mr. Burke had spoken a half hour. Judge Baker followed with the fellowing pointed remarks: entirely agree, gentlemen with the suggestion of the district attorney. I den't know whether or not this is guilty, but I do know that the conduct of Mr. Rhodes, the superintendent of police in South Bend, was an outrage on every principle of American liberty, and if the court had any power by the administration of the law to teach him what is due on the part of public officers to American citizens, whether they are crime or not, the court would unhesitatingly administer that punishment to him. My judgment is that such a man is unfit to occupy the position of superintendent of police of even a little country town, much less of a large city like South Bend. A rights of American citizens is unfit to be intrusted with any official authority what-You may sign a verdict of not

It may be doubted if ever an officer of the law in Indiana received from the judge of a high court such an arraignment as the foregoing. It is probable that the end is not yet, as the friends of Mr. Boone, backed by scores of the best citizens of South Bend, will proceed against Rhodes for false arrest and false imprisonment and present the outrageous participation of Postmaster Harrigan in the affair to the Postoffice Department and demand his re-

# OLD HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.

#### The Alumni Association Meets and Talks of Old Times.

The Indianapolis High School Association held its annual meeting last evening at High School Hall, about 250 of those who are eligible to membership attending. Miss Kathryn Cathcart, vice president, presided in the absence of Mr. Wilmer Christian. Miss Cathcart made a pleasing address of welcome, and then announced the numbers of the programme. Hart's Orchestra played an overture and Mrs. Mary Mc-Gregory, formerly a teacher in the high school, spoke of "Past and Present," calling herself one of the connecting links between the two. In her mention of the professors, teachers and pupils of the past she named Mr. Shortridge, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Ohren, Miss Johnson, Miss Ruth Morris, Mr. George P. Brown, Mr. Parsons, now of the Terre Haute Normal; Mr. Wiley, now connected with the Smithsonian Institution; Drs. Fletcher and Brayton, Mr. Grant, Mr. Jones and Miss Nicholson, and those whose service has been the longest, Miss Anderson, Mr. Emerich and Mr. Roberts. On the East coast is Mr. Tarbell, formerly a superintendent, and now one of a committee of fifteen of the Nation to consider organization in the city schools. On the Pacific coast are Miss Martin, in the San Francisco High School Prof. Jordan, at Leland Stanford University, and Prof. Anderson, Miss Thompson and Prof. Charles Gilbert. The names of Ernest Morris and Warren Buell suggested South America: Neille Bellis. England

Carrie Bell, missionary work in India; Margaret Reid, the vocalist, and the kindergarten teacher, Maud Rend. Mr. Henry A. Palmer, '89, read a very amusing paper, which was frequently in-terrupted with applause. The title was "Looking Backward," and the author recounted some experiences which he and all pupils have had at some period in the high school life. Mr. Charles Martindale, once a pupil in the school, spoke. The praise which the Indianapolis schools have had has been enough to spoll them, he thought. He would give the honor to the teachers, most of whom are home-grown, then to the superintendents, there being only four in the twenty-two years of the school, and to the School Board for having not done many things, one of which was meddling with the operation of the

Mrs. Frances Martin Brunton made a few

remarks, and said that of the two hun-dred pupils which were in the High School when she attended, in 1877, there were two pupils and one teacher-Mrs. McGregorypresent. She likened the meeting of association to "Ships that pass in the night," and speak each other in passing, when the old pupils meet and exchange a word with each other. Mr. Charles mown, had "Practical Hints to the Younger Alumni" for his subject. His connection with the school he deemed complete, for his father was a superintendent, and now his daughter was about to enter the High School. He dwelt upon the advisability of a college education, and gave some warnings to those who expected to enter college. One was that graduates from high schools frequently have gone over the work of the freshman year and did not have to study much. In standing well in the class with so little study the student is apt to get out of the habit of study. This he cautioned them to be careful about. The second was in regard to athletics. would encourage these exercises, but not to excess. For those who do not go to college he would advise practice in some gymnasium, and suggested the wisdom of establishing an athletic club. Miss Mess-'89, and Mr. Dale Gilbert, '94, sang, and Miss Jeanette Crouse, '88, played piano solo. While Hart's Orchestra played a last number the ballots for officers were made up. The board of control preser the following names, and the ballot will be counted to-day: For president-Edgar Evans, '88; stead Ritter, '86; Jennie Wood Bass, For vice president-Clarence Zener, Herbert Kahn, '94; Mrs. Susan McIntire Vinton, "70. For member of board of control-Edwin Goodwin, '79; Mrs. Elizabeth Fay Chardler, '71; Alvin Schmidt, '83. For member of board of control to fill out Miss Fairfield's unexpired term—Anna Keay, '75; George Vonnegut, '77; Marcia Wood, '78.

#### PERTINENT TOPICS.

Controller Trusler: "I do not think that the present method of assessing the sprinkling tax is economical or satisfactory. It is the purpose of the law to have the assessment so that it can be paid with the November tax. This year, and as the sprinkling season does not end until October it may be impossible this year, but we shall try. If it were assessed so as to be paid with other taxes it would be much better, but new notices of the assessment are sent out separately after the publication of the general notice. Some who are assessed do not get them; more neglect them for a few days, and then forget them, while those who do pay are obliged to come to the county treasurer's office in business hours, which is inconvenient for many people. The result is that a larger number of suits have been entered against delinquents, and those whose sprinkling tax was \$3 or less have been compelled to pay in costs of court and lawyers' fees from \$12 to \$18. Again, the men taking the contracts are compelled to wait months for their pay while carrying the expense of doing the work, and after all, they may not get all their pay without much delay. Consequently, they cannot bid so low for the work as if they were paid every month, as our other city employes. If the sprinkling tax could be made part of the general city levy and collected on the whole property of the city as are other taxes I believe that it would cost much less and put an end to a large number of suits. Sprinkling is for the general good; why should not the city pay

Ex-Attorney-general Miller: "If there is an impression abroad that the business of the United States courts is increasing it is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact, the general business of district courts is much less than it was prior to 1887. That year Congress passed an act, which was amended in 1888, which increased the limit for which an action could be brought in such courts from \$500 to \$2,000. It must be seen that raising the limit to that extent musgreatly reduce the business of the federal courts. The Supreme Court has made a decision which must further curtail the dockets of federal district courts, which relates to the subject matter of actions. That decision is, in effect, that a defendant cannot obtain the removal of a case from State to federal court unless in the claim of the plaintiff a question belonging to

Col. Eli Lilly: "There can be no doubi that railroad tracks at grade are an injury to the property on both sides of them and a constant source of danger. The growth of the city in sections which must be reached by crossing railway tracks does not compare with those sections which can be reached without the risk and danger of passing trains. It will take some time to bring about elevated tracks, but it will come, and the way to begin is to forbid new rights of way for railways into the city. Indianapolis has loaned its credit for a belt railroad which affords ample facilities for all roads. It is said that the company controlling the Belt has leased a portion of it to the Big Four. If it is true, such easing is a violation of the purpose of the Belt when its projectors got a city loan."

Col. Oran Perry: "The twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars which the State will expend in sending the militia to sustain civil officers is the best investment. from a business point of view, that the State could make. Capital and enterprise will not go to States where the laws are not enforced, which makes factories and mills a safe investment. No State in the Union has acted more promptly in regard to the coal troubles more satisfactory results. With natural gas, cheap fuel and unsurpassed facilities for reaching the markets, the discreet polcy of Governor Matthews in suppressing lawlessness will cause men who are yet extending industries to look to Indiana with greater favor than ever."

Capt. B. B. Peck: "I cannot comprehend why Western cities like Indianapolis do not have the mutual savings banks which one finds in New York and New England in every considerable town. The building and loan association is an excellent institution, but there must be hundreds of people, particularly young people, who cannot count upon enough money to pay regularly the cost of keeping up a few shares, who would, like those in the East, put small amounts in a savings bank from time to time. The savings of such people aggregate millions in New England, which come very bandy in later years. I know of young persons who send small amounts saved up to friends in New England for deposit."

School Commissioner Martindale: "There has been no minority in the school board against the carrying out of the plans for the manual training school. The plan commends itself to the judgment of all the members of the board whom I have heard express an opinion, and the votes carrying out the details of the plan have been unanimous. It is a magnificent enterprise of which every citizen who has given it any attention must be proud. The board has been most fortunate in securing Professor Emory to direct it, because he has succeeded in similar work."

J. T. Layman: "The desire of county officers for re-election, particularly sheriffs, has been the real cause of a large part of the coal troubles which have culminated in calling out the militia and in the general laxity observable in the enforcement of the laws, and even in the collection of revenues. There is but one remedy for this, and that is to extend the terms of all county officers to four years and disqualify them for re-election. Then sheriffs and prosecuting officers will do their duties."

Populists' Meeting at Haughville. There will be nonpartisan meetings in the tent in Haughville on Sunday. At 3 p. m. Rev. H. O. Sommers, of Indianapolis will speak upon "The Dignity of Labor." At 8 p. m. D. F. Kennedy and others will speak upon the moral aspect of labor questions. The People's party will open the dis-cussion of current political issues in the tent at Haughville, on Monday evening.